

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6362

號二十六百三十六第

日一十二月三年寅戌光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1878.

二年

號三十二月四英

香港

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 21, OCEAN KING, British str., 1,660. Courtney, Greenock 16th March, Port Said 26th, Suez 27th, and Singapore 14th April, General—GRAN, LIVINGSTON & Co.

April 21, AURORA, British bark, 259. Milne, Bangkok 7th March, General—CAPTAIN.

April 22, ARGONAUT, British str., 915. H. Barnett, Chefoo 10th April, and Swatow 21st, General and Treasurer—JADINE.

April 22, BRONCO, British str., 1,661. W. Lyon, Saigon 17th April, Rice and Salt—STEVENSON & Co.

April 22, BRISBANE, British str., 895. Cain, Bangkok 13th April, Rice—MELCHERS & Co.

April 22, JAVA, Dutch steamer, 886. Weber, Saigon 16th April, Salt—W. M. PUSTAF & Co.

April 23, Bremen, German bark, 340. Haje, Chefoo 7th April, General—MELCHERS & Co.

April 23, NINGPO, British str., 761. R. Cass, Shanghai 19th April, General—SIEGMUND & Co.

April 23, ESMERALDA, British str., 895. Cullen, Amoy 21st April, General—RUSSELL & Co.

April 23, LING-FENG, Chinese gunboat, Farrow, Canton 22nd April.

April 23, CHARLES ANDREWES, British str., 356. G. Place, Toulon 12th April; General—ROZARIO & Co.

### DEPARTURES.

April 22, MICHELLE SIEGLAU, Dan. br., for Bangkok.

April 22, EMPIRE, Aust. ship, for Manila.

April 22, OCEAN KING, British steamer, for Shanghai.

April 22, QUINTA, German str., for Saigon.

April 22, NINGPO, British str., for Canton.

### PASSENGERS.

#### ARRIVED.

Por Argentina str., from Chefoo, &c.—

69 Chinese.

Por Ocean King str., from Greenock, &c.—

Mr. Ritchie.

Por Standard str., from Saigon—

17 Chinese.

Por Japon, from Saigon—

38 Chinese.

Por Ningpo, British str., from Shanghai—

37 Chinese.

Por Esmesha str., from Amoy—

Mrs. Huerman, Mr. J. Ortano (Consul-General for Spain in China), and Mr. Peraire.

#### REPORTS.

The British bark *Aurora* reports left Bangkok on 7th March, and had light Southerly and North Easterly winds.

The Dutch steamer *Juno* reports left Saigon on 10th April, and had fine weather and light Southerly winds.

The British steamer *Standard* reports left Saigon on 7th April, and had fine weather and light Southerly winds.

The British bark *Charlotte Andrews* reports left Toulon on 12th April, and had light winds and calm throughout, with fine weather.

The British steamship *Argentino* reports left Bangkok on 10th April, and had fine weather and light Southerly winds, then E. and N.E. winds; from time to port S.E. and S. winds.

The German bark *Reitbock* reports left Chefoo on 7th April. The first part light N.N.E. winds and cloudy, rainy weather, then calms and South West winds. From Pedro Blanco equally and rainy weather to port.

The British steamer *Nigeria* reports left Shanghai on 10th April, and had light moderate E.W. winds to port, moderate from time to port strong N.E. winds with cloudy weather, thunder and lightning, and thick haze. Was detained for twenty-four hours in Amoy on account of a thick fog prevailing. The *Archives*, *Kwangtung*, and *Taiwan* were also detained through fog.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

April—ARRIVALS.

7. Admiral de Reutte, Dutch str., from Penang.

7. Diamond, British steamer, from Liverpool.

7. Ironsайд, French str., from Marseilles.

7. Flinstone, British steamer, from Penang.

8. Deneuve, British str., from Penang.

8. Clester, British steamer, from Labuan.

8. S. & G. British str., from London.

8. Wakesfield American bark, from London.

8. Viking, British steamer, from London.

8. Modena, British steamer, from London.

8. Josefa, German bark, from Cardiff.

9. Encina, French bark, from Batavia.

9. Ulysses, British steamer, from Hongkong.

9. Siam, Siam bark, from Bangkok.

9. Aline, French bark, from Aachen.

9. S. & G. British str., from Penang.

9. S. & G. British str., from Saigon.

10. Riga, British steamer, from Saigon.

10. Sagt, Siam bark, from Breda.

10. Cheang H. Kian, British str., from Amoy.

10. Alverton, British str., from Penang.

10. Kougo, Japanese corvette, from Hull.

10. Amay, French steamer, from Salgan.

10. H. Brooks, S. & G. British str., from Penang.

11. Laughing Wave, British str., from Hongkong.

11. Kromatol, British str., from Bangkok.

12. Aramoneen, British str., from Hongkong.

12. T. Dusos, French brig, from N. California.

12. Banos, British steamer, from Samang.

12. Chanda, British steamer, from Calcutta.

April—DEPARTURES.

1. Josefa, British str., for Macao.

1. Ruby, British steamer, for Penang.

1. Langshay, British steamer, for Calcutta.

1. Alverton, British str., for Penang.

1. Diamond, British str., for Hongkong.

1. Fortovate, British str., for Hongkong.

1. Killarney, British steamer, for Saigon.

1. Bonny, British steamer, for Bangkok.

1. Alverton, British str., for Hongkong.

1. Pontianak, British str., for Penang.

1. Pontianak, British str., for Portauau.

1. S. & G. British str., for Scarsbys.

1. D. Dubrovacki, Austrian str., for London.

1. Tigris, Italian bark, for Marseilles.

1. Wenchow, British str., for Hongkong.

1. V. Admiral Fabius, Dutch str., for Batavia.

1. The Bank of Siam, Sarawak, for Sarawak.

1. Viking, British str., for Hongkong.

1. Star, the Star, British str., for New York.

1. South Milton, British bark, for London.

1. Bentan, British steamer, for Samarang.

1. Chanda, British steamer, from Calcutta.

1. Josefa, British str., for Macao.

1. Ruby, British str., for Macao.

1. Langshay, British steamer, for Calcutta.

1. Alverton, British str., for Penang.

1. Pontianak, British str., for Portauau.

1. S. & G. British str., for Penang.

1. Eastern Lakes, British str., for Scarsbys.

1. D. Dubrovacki, Austrian str., for London.

1. Tigris, Italian bark, for Marseilles.

1. Wenchow, British str., for Hongkong.

1. V. Admiral Fabius, Dutch str., for Batavia.

1. The Bank of Siam, Sarawak, for Sarawak.

1. Viking, British str., for Hongkong.

1. Star, the Star, British str., for New York.

1. South Milton, British bark, for London.

1. Bentan, British steamer, for Samarang.

1. Chanda, British steamer, from Calcutta.

1. Josefa, British str., for Macao.

1. Ruby, British str., for Macao.

1. Langshay, British steamer, for Calcutta.

1. Alverton, British str., for Penang.

1. Pontianak, British str., for Portauau.

1. S. & G. British str., for Penang.

1. Eastern Lakes, British str., for Scarsbys.

1. D. Dubrovacki, Austrian str., for London.

1. Tigris, Italian bark, for Marseilles.

1. Wenchow, British str., for Hongkong.

1. V. Admiral Fabius, Dutch str., for Batavia.

1. The Bank of Siam, Sarawak, for Sarawak.

1. Viking, British str., for Hongkong.

1. Star, the Star, British str., for New York.

1. South Milton, British bark, for London.

1. Bentan, British steamer, for Samarang.

1. Chanda, British steamer, from Calcutta.

1. Josefa, British str., for Macao.

1. Ruby, British str., for Macao.

1. Langshay, British steamer, for Calcutta.

1. Alverton, British str., for Penang.

1. Pontianak, British str., for Portauau.

1. S. & G. British str., for Penang.

1. Eastern Lakes, British str., for Scarsbys.

1. D. Dubrovacki, Austrian str., for London.

1. Tigris, Italian bark, for Marseilles.

1. Wenchow, British str., for Hongkong.

1. V. Admiral Fabius, Dutch str., for Batavia.

1. The Bank of Siam, Sarawak, for Sarawak.

1. Viking, British str., for Hongkong.

1. Star, the Star, British str., for New York.

1. South Milton, British bark, for London.

1. Bentan, British steamer, for Samarang.

1. Chanda, British steamer, from Calcutta.

1. Josefa, British str., for Macao.

## NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR 1878.  
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA  
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the  
SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been  
compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE  
SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to  
render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.  
It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOHIONG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR WENCHOW.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHUE.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHIANG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR NIIGATA.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HIOGO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.  
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the  
Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information  
in addition to that usually found in works of  
the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different  
Treaties and Conventions made by China and  
Japan with foreign countries, together with  
various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations re-  
lating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-litho-  
graph of a

PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF  
SHANGHAI;

A Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW  
CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the  
PEAK;

MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new  
features and improvements, and will be found as  
complete as possible.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only  
publication of its kind for China and Japan,  
and it will be found invaluable in all Public,  
Municipal, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at  
88; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directo-  
ries, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily*  
Press Office, where it is published, or to the  
following Agents—

MACAO.....Mr. A. de Gouveia.  
SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.  
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.  
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.  
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hodge & Co.  
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'għaj  
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holt.  
HANKOW.....Messrs. Hall & Holt, & Walsh, Shanghai  
CHIANG-PEH.....Messrs. Hall & Holt, & Walsh, Shanghai  
CHIANG-FOO.....Messrs. Hall & Holt, & Walsh, Shanghai  
CHIANG-CHOU.....Messrs. Hall & Holt, & Walsh, Shanghai  
TIENTSIN.....Messrs. Hall & Holt, & Walsh, Shanghai  
PEKING.....The C. and J. Trading Co.  
HOKKIEN, OSAKA, &c. The C. and J. Trading Co.  
YOKOHAMA.....Japan Gazette Office.  
SAIGON.....Messrs. G. & J. Blundell & Co.  
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddell and Martin.  
HONGKONG.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jolliffe & Co.  
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.  
LONDON.....Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
LONDON.....Messrs. Beatty & Co.  
SANFRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Marlborough  
Exchange.  
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. Pettigrew & Co.  
37, Park Row.

NOTICE.  
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
AT THE  
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given to this Establish-  
ment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB  
PRINTING, every description of which is  
executed.

IN THE BEST STYLE  
and at  
SUCH PRICES  
as will bear

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON  
with  
ANY IN THE PAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,  
HONGKONG.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,  
the  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN,  
&c., &c.,  
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily*  
Press on the Morning of the Departure  
of the English Mail,  
contains the

LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE  
INTELLIGENCE,  
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF  
COMPANIES,

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,  
together with the  
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS  
of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation  
in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan,  
the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE  
of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," and  
the business connected therewith, will conduct  
the same on his own account from this date.

B. CHATTEBTON WILCOX  
Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-  
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the  
DUKE of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

## PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

## DRUGGISTS SUPPLYMEN,

## And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED

## PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial subjects should be  
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The  
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their  
names and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

Advertisers for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 23, 1878.

The all important subject of the so-called  
blockade of the Colony by vessels belonging to  
the Chinese Government is a matter that,  
unlike Captain THOMSON, we approach with  
out the slightest "delicacy." But the Har-  
bour-Master has to recent the opinions he  
formerly held, hence his delicacy in touching  
upon it. We have no such change in our  
views to announce, hence our want of delic-  
acy. It has yet to be demonstrated to us  
that the collection of the Customs revenues  
is so conducted as not to interfere with the  
honest trader. When this has been done,  
we like Captain THOMSON, shall be con-  
vinced to Sir BROOKS ROBERTSON's views on  
the subject. But at present there is not a  
shadow of proof to that effect, and nothing  
has occurred within the past three years,  
within our cognisance at least, to induce  
any unprejudiced man to think other-  
wise than he thought then. The mere fact  
that the yearly returns show no decrease, but  
rather an increase in the junk trade, is no  
proof that illegal and shameful extortions  
is not practised. What we contend is that a  
very much more considerable increase would  
speedily appear in the junk trade if the  
native traders were not harassed by the  
injunctions of the British Government, their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

On Sunday evening, at the Catholic Circle,  
the members presented to Mr. J. A. Silveira,  
the former Bishop of the Sophia, a  
handsome framed in gilt, Mr. V.  
Alois, in presenting the photograph, read an  
address from the members, expressing their  
gratitude to Mr. Silveira for his past services to  
the society and wishing him all prosperity in the  
future. The Right-Hon. Sir H. H. RAJAH-MAHOMED-THAWA-prepared  
a speech in honour of the late  
Captain THOMSON, which was delivered  
in the name of the Colony and the  
Government, handsomely framed in gilt. Mr. V.  
Alois, in presenting the photograph, read an  
address from the members, expressing their  
gratitude to Mr. Silveira for his past services to  
the society and wishing him all prosperity in the  
future. The Right-Hon. Sir H. H. RAJAH-MAHOMED-THAWA-prepared  
a speech in honour of the late  
Captain THOMSON, which was delivered  
in the name of the Colony and the  
Government, handsomely framed in gilt.

On Sunday evening, at the Catholic Circle,  
the members presented to Mr. J. A. Silveira,  
the former Bishop of the Sophia, a  
handsome framed in gilt, Mr. V.  
Alois, in presenting the photograph, read an  
address from the members, expressing their  
gratitude to Mr. Silveira for his past services to  
the society and wishing him all prosperity in the  
future. The Right-Hon. Sir H. H. RAJAH-MAHOMED-THAWA-prepared  
a speech in honour of the late  
Captain THOMSON, which was delivered  
in the name of the Colony and the  
Government, handsomely framed in gilt.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

On the 17th instant, he was received by the  
British Consul, who engaged as instructors (by ar-  
rangement with the British Government), their  
salaries being wholly or partly paid by the  
Chinese Government during the term of their  
engagement. The Japanese officers have  
spent a very high opinion of the practical  
value of the invention.

The Chinese of March 23rd, says:—Bra-  
hame has been visited during the past month by  
the Japanese corvette *Tenka-ka*, which sailed  
from Yokohama on the 17th December, for these  
colonies. The main object of her cruise appears  
to be to train sailors (of whom there is a large  
number on board) for naval warfare, and to recruit  
men for the Chinese service.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## INSURANCES.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1878.

THE SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

For further information apply to the Agent.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hangchow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1878.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hangchow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1878.

SALES ON APRIL 23RD, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Rice—12,000 piculs, at \$2.59, by Tu Wo Lou to local trader.

Honey—10 jars at Th. 9.2.0 by Ship Cheung to travelling trader.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Th. 21 per share.

Hainan Gas Company's Share—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Share—\$55 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—1 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan—\$100.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—\$103 10s.

SALES ON APRIL 23RD, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Rice—12,000 piculs, at \$2.59, by Tu Wo Lou to local trader.

Honey—10 jars at Th. 9.2.0 by Ship Cheung to travelling trader.

Yellow Paper—50 bags, at \$1.65, by Chan Cheung Hong to local trader.

Muskrat—5 cases, at \$31.00, by Chan Cheung Hong to travelling trader.

Gymnas—100 piculs, at 75 cents by Chan Cheung Hong to travelling trader.

White Sugar—300 bags at \$7.16, Yeo On Hong to local trader.

White Paper—20 bags, at \$13.80, by Kwai Mow to travelling trader.

Nutmeg—3 cases, at \$112.00, by Kwai Mow to travelling trader.

Green Peas—50 bags, at \$2.30, by Chan Cheung Hong to local trader.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ONCE A DAY.

THERMOMETER.—A.P.M.

THERMOMETER.—9 A.M.

THERMOMETER.—1 P.M.

THERMOMETER.—4 P.M.

THERMOMETER.—9 A.M. (We set).

THERMOMETER.—1 P.M.

THERMOMETER.—4 P.M. (We set).

THERMOMETER.—Minimum.

THERMOMETER.—Maximum (over min.).

70

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ONCE A DAY.

THERMOMETER.

HONGKONG.

## EXTRACTS.

## A LAST WORD.

Good-night, beloved for the night draws near.  
Shrouded in mist, with only positive sure.  
That must be—farewell!—While we know pure  
Our piety from breath of change, our hope from fear,  
Nought else can greatly harm us; let us cheer  
Our spirits in the thought of what they have seen,  
So all that time may bring we can endure,  
Seeing what comes not year by year.  
For if I face you on earth no more,  
It shall fill all my dreams in that long sleep.  
That cometh, and when morning bids me rise,  
Our God shall lead me to me, as of yore.  
To Adam, wakened from his slumber deep,  
He led his bride in grove of Paradise.

—ELIJAH S. CRAIK.

## HIGHWAYMEN AT BLACKHEATH.

Leaving Charlton House behind us, and pursuing a south-western course, we made our way to the southern side of the great Dover-road after it crosses Blackheath. Here we pass, at a short distance on our left, the steep ascent of Shooter's Hill, which, as Philipott writes, "was so called for the highwaymen there practised, where travellers in early times were so much infested with dacoity and robbery, and where, in a time when robbery was in its infancy, the highwaymen were so beautifully done, that they never attacked, but until it had been for many years exposed to the weather. The iron spear-head, where it protruded above the skull, was rusted away by the action of the atmosphere. The jagged way in which the top of the skull is removed throws us back to a time when surgery was in its infancy, while the embalming is so beautifully done, that the cellular process of the bone and the membrane of the tongue are still to be seen—*Wallas in London*. By Augustus J. O. Hare.

SEVEN HUSBANDS TO ONE WIFE.

The American papers state that the town of Coventry has brought a suit against the town of Manchester for the support of an alleged namesake Battis Pamela Anthony, and the woman herself has made a deposition which shows a remarkable career of married life. The case is before Judge Carpenter of Hartford, Connecticut, as arbitrator. According to her story, she married, July 5th, 1835, William Bly, of Springfield, who left her three days after. Six weeks later she heard he was dead, and he would never give an old pair of boots to a person in distress, but present him with an order for a new pair. A reformed drunkard, a woolen weaver, who resided near the National School, Redcross-street, once got up a subscription for the purpose of buying himself a wig, for the alcohol he had consumed, he said, had destroyed the roots of his natural hair and made him bald, and he walked up to Mr. Bright for a contribution. Mr. Bright, after plucking over the names of the subscribers, and finding that the whole of them were poor people, declined to contribute unless the whole of the money was returned to the donors, and this being done, he purchased an excellent wig for the re-claimed bacchanalian—*The Life and Times of the Right Hon. John Bright*, by William Robertson.

A STREET SCENE IN TUNIS.

Not far from the Bey's town residence—whether he rarely comes except in Ramadan—is the diamond market, where these stones are hawked about from eleven o'clock till noon on all days except Saturdays. Men burly about her with hawks, shawls, and carpets for sale, and soft transparent stuffs made in Djebel and the Djerid. Here is the centre of the Tunis bazaars, the scene of almost daily auctions, and a spot where an older man can spend hours simply watching Oriental life and picturesqueness in their purity and most graceful from. This grace is inherited by these descendants of the Moors of Spain, who attained a culture and refinement reached by no other Moslem race. Narrow streaks of sunlight stream through the wood-paneled roofs—falling on the columns and their white capitals, on Moorish arches or marble fountains, on old arabesque tablets—on women in black masks and bundles of clothes—Jews in blue turbans—green-turbaned scherifs—on brown hawks from the Djebel, Bedouins in white robes and burmusses—negroes with baskets—on embroidered cloth dresses of delicious hairy and softness—apricot, lemon, and pale blue, black embrodered with red, straw colour, and pink abbas, blue and brown striped casabahy from the Sahel. We wander through the masquerade to where groups of Arabs—smoke and sip coffee or muted scents, watching bamboo bridgework, wonderful pictures of Tunis, Stamboul, and Algiers, by native artists, and gold fish in glass bowls. We stroll on, and watch them spinning silk, white, yellow, red, and all manner of colours. Here comes a donkey laden with oranges and lemons. On a tout carrousel! sings the Moor: orange! very sweet and full of water! one carrousel! We traverse the grocers' bazaar, where the groceries stand in brightly-coloured Djebel pottery. In a pipe manufacturer's shop are ostrich eggs and leopard skins, left no doubt in exchange from some Arab of the interior. Then through the copper bazaar, where all manner of red copper pots and vessels are hung. We went on towards the Jew quarter, reached the decaying mosque of Sidi Mahlasses, once, but no longer, a sanctuary. We were shown one or two of its entrances a dozen times in a day. We had glimpses into the marble courtyard, adorned with white pillars brought by Hamouda Pacha from Cartagene and other ruined cities. For a Christian or Jew to enter this mosque in open daylight would be almost certain death. If he escaped the armed sentries who guard its doors, he would be torn to pieces, or stabbed, or knocked on the head by the shopkeepers, scherifs, or saints who have the bazaar. Consequently, I very rarely entered the mosque of the Olive Tree—indeed, I do not remember entering it at all. The essence bazaar were favourites of mine; the atmosphere was rendered fragrant by ambergris, pater of rose, and twenty other essences. The whole heart of this city is a moving panorama of frankness and picturesqueness of which one never tires. It is probably a picture of what Cordova and Granada were. *The Country of the Moors*. By Edward Rac, P.R.G.S.

THE HEAD OF CROMWELL.

Irceton's head was in the middle, and Cromwell's and Bradshaw's on either side. Cromwell's head, being embalmed, remained exposed to the atmosphere for twenty-five years, and at every possible path by which he could reach his house, returning from the market town. One of these heads encountered the wretched man, and murdered him, not many paces from his own door. While the body was yet warm—nay, horrible to relate, while life yet thrrobbed in it—they buried it in a corner of a freshly ploughed field close at hand, leaving not a trace of their bloody deed visible to tell the tale. Madder was missed. The hue and cry was raised. The police scoured the whole country-side, searched every house, examined every bush and fence, all in vain. No clue could be found. It seemed as if the deed was to be, for ever, shrouded in impenetrable mystery. One day the daughter of the murdered man was passing from one field to another, and mounted an old dry-butt stone wall. It gave way beneath her, and she fell heavily forward. To save herself, as she came with a shock to the ground, she put on her hand. As it sunk in the soft soil it touched, and grasped the hand of her father's buried comrade. The unfortunate girl seems to have strangled in his bloody grave after the murderers had quitted the scene. He had thrust one of his hands upward to within a few inches of the surface!—*New Ireland*. By A. H. Sullivan.

## MR. BRIGHT'S FATHER.

He stood high in the opinion of his workmen as a kind and considerate employer. In winter nights, with a large lantern in his hand, and wrapped up warmly in a thick overcoat, he would stand at his mill gates, giving directions to the respective men to superintend the children on their way home. He heard the slightest cough in the mill, out came Spanish juice from his pocket, and the sufferer received a lump sufficiently large to subdue the most stubborn cough. One of his regulations was that when any of his workpeople became infirm through age or disease, and had not, from unforeseen circumstances, been able to provide for such contingencies, he pensioned them off, but the majority of his workpeople received such a high rate of wages that in old age large numbers of them were enabled to live with the utmost comfort. Here, for instance, is the statement made by one workwoman: "My husband and myself worked for Mr. Jacob Bright 22 years in his mill. In fact, we never worked for any person else, and we have saved as much as £2 per week; and now we have got nineteen cottages of our own to support us in our old age." He always treated us and all his workpeople with the greatest kindness, and studied our comfort. They were so much infested with dacoity and robbery, and the highwaymen, that order was taken in the sixth year of Richard II., for the enlarging of the highway, according to the statute made in the time of King Edward I., so that they venture still to rob her by her protection." The road continued a steep and narrow thoroughfare, closed in by thick woods—a convenient harbour for highwaymen down to the year 1783, when it was closed to us—a road of easier ascent and of great width was laid out at some distance from the old one—but still the highwaymen lingered about the neighbourhood, and consequently the hill maintained its reputation long after the new road was made. Byron has rendered the spot familiar to his readers by his description of the prospect from the summit of the hill, looking towards London:—

"A mighty noise of brick and smoke, and chipping  
Dirt and dusky, but as pale as eye  
Can see, when through the smoke and chipping  
In spite, the last amidst the forestary  
Of nests, a wilderness of desolate people  
On top-reef through the green canopy  
A man's head—there is London town."

Here, too, probably, was the scene of Don Juan's musing on the morality, or immorality, of "the great city." Here are pure wives, safe lives," which was destined to be broken off rather abruptly, if then he any truth in the poet's words which follow—by the sudden attack of a highwayman! For the disengagement of these knights of the road the usual methods were adopted; horses and in former times Shooter's Hill was selected without the ornament of a gibbet. Poole tells us in his "Diary," under date of April 1st, 1861, how that all the journeys he ever made, "this [from Dartford] to London was the merriest." Amongst other things he adds, "I got my lady to let her maid, Mrs. Anne, ride all the way on horseback." Mrs. Anne and I ride under the man that hangs upon Shooter's Hill, and a filthy sight it was to see how his flesh is shrunk to his bones." With the improved condition of the times in which we live, however, an end came some years ago to the practice of the highwaymen; but a somewhat ludicrous attempt at its revival was made in the year 1872, and in this very neighbourhood, with some little success; but the young scoundrel having been brought to justice, it is to be hoped that henceforth the midnight wayfarer may proceed on his way over Blackheath or Shooter's Hill in security. —*From Old and New London*.

## A PIECE OF SPONGE.

When first obtained from the sea, the sponge of commerce is a vastly different thing from those in our shops. It is then comparatively heavy, and presents a fusty, dirty, slimy appearance, with an odour of salt-fish. Few holes are visible, most seemingly being blocked up with the glutinous substance. Then the process of which technically is called "taking the mills out" is proceeded with, prior to sun-drying; for if the soft matter be left in, putrefaction results. The process adopted by some of our English merchants is secret, and the precise means in use among the spongers is not clearly understood except by the initiated. At all events, a squeeze and a wrench, or stamping under foot, extract a milky or semi-transparent, sticky, gelatinous substance. The sand and grit in the new-dried sponge are foreign residue, either partially subervious to preparation, or surreptitiously introduced to add weight and increase the money-value of the article as sold by weight. The slimy substance or fleshy material above-mentioned is the soft part of the living animal—or congeries of animals; for such they prove to be. This jelly—so delicate that it runs off like milk from the fibrous skeleton when death has occurred, or occasionally dries like glue on the fibre—everywhere lines the fibrous structure, and forms the surrounding film. In appearance and composition, it is much the same in the white of egg. For long, its nature was held to be problematical, even among the master-minds of zoologists, and all experiments and opinions elicited nothing more than a torpid mass of doubtful vitality. But, after the labours of a host of scientific investigators, its animality, and many other strange particulars, are now proved beyond a doubt. —*From Science of All*.

## A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

The way, as my friend described it to me, in which the body of a man murdered in that neighbourhood was discovered was truly remarkable, this man, Madder by name—a sullen, dark, and ill-favoured—indeed, nearly dead—creature that could render him odious to the people. He had been a tyro doctor, brash and unskilled in his practice. He was rent-warrior and boilish. He knew the art of medicine, but he had, and had always displayed his hate of them. It was decided at some midnight council that Madder should be put to death. Parties of two or three lay-in wait for him on several occasions, but he happened not to pass by the way which they expected. At length so less than thirty-six men, divided into four separate parties of nine each, were told off and posted at every possible path by which he could reach his house, returning from the market town. One of these bands encountered the wretched man, and murdered him, not many paces from his own door. While the body was yet warm—nay, horrible to relate, while life yet thrrobbed in it—they buried it in a corner of a freshly ploughed field close at hand, leaving not a trace of their bloody deed visible to tell the tale. Madder was missed. The hue and cry was raised. The police scoured the whole country-side, searched every house, examined every bush and fence, all in vain. No clue could be found. It seemed as if the deed was to be, for ever, shrouded in impenetrable mystery. One day the daughter of the murdered man was passing from one field to another, and mounted an old dry-butt stone wall. It gave way beneath her, and she fell heavily forward. To save herself, as she came with a shock to the ground, she put on her hand. As it sunk in the soft soil it touched, and grasped the hand of her father's buried comrade. The unfortunate girl seems to have strangled in his bloody grave after the murderers had quitted the scene. He had thrust one of his hands upward to within a few inches of the surface!—*New Ireland*. By A. H. Sullivan.

THE HEAD OF CROMWELL.

Irceton's head was in the middle, and Cromwell's and Bradshaw's on either side. Cromwell's head, being embalmed, remained exposed to the atmosphere for twenty-five years, and at every possible path by which he could reach his house, returning from the market town. One of these heads encountered the wretched man, and murdered him, not many paces from his own door. While the body was yet warm—nay, horrible to relate, while life yet thrrobbed in it—they buried it in a corner of a freshly ploughed field close at hand, leaving not a trace of their bloody deed visible to tell the tale. Madder was missed. The hue and cry was raised. The police scoured the whole country-side, searched every house, examined every bush and fence, all in vain. No clue could be found. It seemed as if the deed was to be, for ever, shrouded in impenetrable mystery. One day the daughter of the murdered man was passing from one field to another, and mounted an old dry-butt stone wall. It gave way beneath her, and she fell heavily forward. To save herself, as she came with a shock to the ground, she put on her hand. As it sunk in the soft soil it touched, and grasped the hand of her father's buried comrade. The unfortunate girl seems to have strangled in his bloody grave after the murderers had quitted the scene. He had thrust one of his hands upward to within a few inches of the surface!—*New Ireland*. By A. H. Sullivan.

THE HEAD OF CROMWELL.

Irceton's head was in the middle, and Cromwell's and Bradshaw's on either side. Cromwell's head, being embalmed, remained exposed to the atmosphere for twenty-five years, and at every possible path by which he could reach his house, returning from the market town. One of these heads encountered the wretched man, and murdered him, not many paces from his own door. While the body was yet warm—nay, horrible to relate, while life yet thrrobbed in it—they buried it in a corner of a freshly ploughed field close at hand, leaving not a trace of their bloody deed visible to tell the tale. Madder was missed. The hue and cry was raised. The police scoured the whole country-side, searched every house, examined every bush and fence, all in vain. No clue could be found. It seemed as if the deed was to be, for ever, shrouded in impenetrable mystery. One day the daughter of the murdered man was passing from one field to another, and mounted an old dry-butt stone wall. It gave way beneath her, and she fell heavily forward. To save herself, as she came with a shock to the ground, she put on her hand. As it sunk in the soft soil it touched, and grasped the hand of her father's buried comrade. The unfortunate girl seems to have strangled in his bloody grave after the murderers had quitted the scene. He had thrust one of his hands upward to within a few inches of the surface!—*New Ireland*. By A. H. Sullivan.

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CITRON ON THE 22ND APRIL, 1878.

	WOOLLEN GOODS.	PRODUCE.	
Blankets, 7 lbs. per pair.	\$7.75 to 1.00	Pears, White, per pound.	\$2.50 to 2.85
Blankets, 8 lbs. per pair.	\$7.75 to 1.00	Pears, Green, per pound.	\$2.50 to 2.85
Blankets, 10 lbs. per pair.	\$7.20 to 1.00	Pears, Yellow, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Blankets 12 lbs. per pair.	\$5.10 to 0.75	Pearl Barley, per pound.	\$1.00 to 1.25
Cambric, 33s, per piece.	\$1.00 to 1.00	Potash, per pound.	\$1.00 to 1.25
Cambric, B.B.B., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, Horn, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.00
Cambric, A.A., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, Horn, Mullen, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.00
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 1, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 2, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 3, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 4, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 5, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 6, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 7, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 8, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 9, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 10, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 11, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 12, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 13, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 14, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 15, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 16, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 17, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 18, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 19, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 20, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 21, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 22, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 23, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 24, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 25, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 26, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 27, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 28, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 29, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 30, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25
Cambric, D.D., per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.00	Pineapple, S. S., No. 31, per pound.	\$2.00 to 2.25